or the brothers Darmesteter in France, demonstrate the universality of interest in the subject in our own day. Nor should one forget that remarkable genius, Lazar Qeiger, whose bust stood until recently in the entrance-hall of the Frankfort Public Library. His researches on the origin of language were of sensational importance and led him to the same conclusions as Darwin, that evolution reigns in all nature. It is said indeed that he died from grief (he was only thirty-one) when it became clear that the English scientist had anticipated him.

Nothing indicates more clearly than these names, and the innumerable others which could be mentioned, the complete fusion of the Jewish element in the intellectual life-blood of Europe. The antecedents of these writers may have helped in some cases to widen their horizons, but did nothing to narrow their sympathies or to qualify the fidelity with which they mirrored the tone, the atmosphere and the fashions of their environment.

Appendix to Chapter V

JOTJBNALISM AND THE JEW

THE dictum, "Let me write a people's ballads: I care not who makes their laws", needs revision in the light of conditions of the present-day, when the written word and the power of the Press have attained an influence unknown in any former age. (The implications of this should not of course be exaggerated: for recent experience in England and America has shewn that on

great public issues the popular suffrage has sometimes gone in a diametrically opposite direction to the general consensus and advice of the popular newspapers.) In this connexion, the same picture presents itself as in so many other branches of activity, intellectual and economic. In the